

# Modes

What are they?

Modes are just like scales in that they are arrangements of whole and half steps used in the creation of music.

## Modes

See them in the white keys. Learn them by association.

**A**-Aeolian (Our natural minor scale)

**B**-Locrian (Like the natural minor scale only with the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> note lowered. Not used very often as there is no P5th.)

**C**-Ionian (Our Major scale)

**D**-Dorian (Like the natural minor scale only with the 6<sup>th</sup> note raised.)

**E**-Phrygian (Like the natural minor scale only with the 2<sup>nd</sup> note lowered.)

**F**-Lydian (Like the major scale only with the 4<sup>th</sup> note raised.)

**G**-Mixolydian (Like the major scale only with the 7<sup>th</sup> note lowered.)

Summary:

<u>Major</u>	<u>Minor</u>
Ionian (Major)	Aeolian (natural minor)
Lydian (4 <sup>th</sup> note raised)	Dorian (6 <sup>th</sup> note raised)
Mixolydian (7 <sup>th</sup> note lowered)	Phrygian (2 <sup>nd</sup> note lowered)

## Identification of Modes

1. Find the tonic (note the piece centers around)
2. Determine whether the piece is major or minor
3. Look at the accidentals or the lack of accidentals
4. Determine what mode has the same arrangement of whole and half steps

